VOL. XIII. NO. 5.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, March, 1888.

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1888.
W. H. NICHOLS, STAR PRINT,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammer; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadraties and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connetion with text book, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Labratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding county by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collection.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and, a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6,—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks:
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday,
June 26.—Beccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8—Fall Term begins, Tuesday,

For Catalogue and any information, address,

EZRA BRAINERD.

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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EDITORIALS.

WITH the current number of the UNDERGRADUATE the encumbent board of editors conclude their work. It is our plan to retire with no ado, having preferred rather to pursue an even tenor to the last, and risk an impression based on the average work throughout the year, than to have reduced the size of previous issues that we might enlarge and embellish the valedictory sheet. From our editorial salutatory we quote the following prefactory confession: "We enter upon our new work with a keen sense of our responsibility and trust, and a determination to do our best for the UNDERGRADUATE and the college it represents. * * * We profess to be but novices in our work and shall make many blunders which those of maturer minds and riper experience may well harshly criticise." Whether we *have* done "our best," and how faithful we have proved to our trust, is for our critics, not us, to say; but that we have made "many blunders," we know too well and candidly admit. The financial prospect, thanks to the perseverance of our indomitable business manager, is much brighter, and, for once at least in its history, the Undergradute Association at the close of an administration is *out of debt!* There are many ways in which the paper may and should be improved, but we leave it to the wisdom of our successors to regulate the matter, and will not attempt to offer any valuable advice. With a request for pardon, therefore, from any whom in our official intercourse we have offended, and with sincere thanks to the many who have so kindly assisted us in our labors, we bid farewell.

IN accordance with a suggestion, made by communication in a recent number of the UNDERGRADUATE, some valuable paintings have been resurrected from the museum, where they have for years been kept under lock and key, and made to adorn the bare walls of our chapel. The scheme is most heartily endorsed by the students and we only hope that it is but the beginning of a work hitherto most sadly neglected.

THE Senior class has this year inaugerated a custom which, it seems to us, is most worthy of perpetuation; we allude to the celebration, by the students, of Washington's Birthday with appropriate memorial exercises.

The state of Vermont does not include the twenty-second of February among her list of legal holidays, and as many of the students are from states where it is observed, there has always been a strong sentiment in the college in favor of suspending at least a

portion of the day's work in commemoration of their country's sire. The faculty have usually yielded to the pressure brought to bear by the customary annual petition for a half-holiday; but never without reluctance, well knowing that the time was only to be spent in idleness. It was even intimated that patriotism had little to do with the petition, but that other motives more prevalent among college students would account for the generous list of juvenile patriots whose names were subjoined thereto. The new custom, while it allays any such suspicion, also adds an attractive number to our *too brief* program of public entertainments. The towns-people do not appreciate the undergraduates of Middlebury college, for the reason that they are seldom privileged to judge of their ability (except perhaps as Freshmen or Sophomores, whose efforts toward the community have not always been calculated to please), and here is at least one chance to correct any erroneous impressions resulting from that lack of acquaintance. The exercises of the day were not elaborate, and if the practice is continued they will doubtless be varied and improved, but surely the class has instituted a feature in our college life which should command the interest and support of every student.

ESTABLISHED custom is not easily broken however odious it may be. This is particularly the case with the Junior ball. Like several other customs, it was the outgrowth of a prescribed public exercise, and has come to be considered almost as a necessary accompaniment of Junior Exhibition. Every year the Junior class is burdened to retain a custom that seldom pays for itself. Why put ourselves to unnecessary expense? Why not let the custom die a natural death? Certainly it is not a social event of much moment, that is, if it occur at the end of the winter term. Besides, we are confident that its discontinuance would be a source of financial relief.

IN a recent conversation with one of the older alumni of the college, we were not a little pleased to hear him mention, with evident joy, the college Y. M. C. A. He went on to speak of it as "the most interesting thing connected with his college course." We confess that we had been a little indifferent in regard to the matter, but the pleasure manifested by this gentleman at the remembrance of the occasional hours spent in the "little religious circle, frequently no more than three or four persons," was amply sufficient to increase our interest and sympathy. We wish the mass of students would take more interest in the success of the Association. Since the graduation of our friend, very pleasant rooms have been fitted up, where the students can spend a profitable hour each week. The Y. M. C. A. has come to be an indispensable factor in American colleges. "It is the mainspring of the religious life of students."

TO repeat a chestnut, the success of a ball nine is due not so much to the players as to the amount of systematic training, carried on under strict dietary regulations. If this be otherwise, why do the best nines consider it important to spend several hour a day in gymnasium work? The truth of the whole matter is, that, with the present enthusiasm along athletic lines and the "glory" resulting from victory, success is the result of only hard work. General competition renders occasional indifference pernicious. To a lack of preparation, not material, we attribute our partial failure in the past. Each winter the base-ball men have spent their time weeping over the previous season and speculating on the possibilities of the future. As a result, our first efforts—and subsequent ones—have been mere practice games; hence defeat. Are we too severe? Of course the poor advantages offered during the winter and the *ignorance of proper methods* existing among those not connected with the nine, have had their influnce, but, on the whole, the stubborn fact still remains that there has been a scanty amount of practice. But happily old things have passed away and all things have become new. During the present college year, the students, actuated, no doubt, by the liberal gifts of several alumni, have evinced a willingness and enthusiasm to meet the athletic demands of the times. Our nine is in systematic training. Besides, we have good reason to believe that this enthusiasm is far from spasmodic. Don't let up, boys. The financial success of the athletic association, improved grounds, increased interest—all unite to foretell victory in the coming season. Of course we will continue our relations with the intercollegiate

league. To withdraw would simply be to place a damper on interest in base-ball matters, not to mention the loss of certain advantages.

ONE of our esteemed exchanges—*The Dartmouth*—to whose opinions we would pay most humble deference, criticises our policy of admitting to the literary department of our paper what it is pleased to characterize as "A fiery political tirade." This question of admitting articles of a partisan political nature was duly considered by us and it was at last decided that in order to add variety to that department, to create an interest in the competitive scheme recently adopted by us, and to encourage a full discussion of an issue which is, "and of right ought to be," most prominent before, and familiar to, the college student of to-day—that one article in each number should be of a political character. From the contributions presented, we have accordingly made our selections with reference to this decision. We would not be understood as approving of political mud-slinging, much less of arguments *ad hominem*, but we are far from being convinced that a lively—yes, "fiery"—debate on these questions can result in injury to any one, or that it is in any sense out of place in the literary columns of a college paper.

LITERARY.

THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

THE life of a professional musician has few attractions. A careless answer to the question, "What are the uses of music," would probably mention its aid in religious services, its giving rythm for the dance, and perhaps the pleasure and gratification arising from musical entertainments. These are not to be sneered at. Whatever good man has attained from his religion is largely due to music. The pleasure, and indeed the real rest and recreation, derived from the hearing of music are no small factors in making our lives pure and happy.

But whatever may be its position to-day, it is only a promise of its future. We have every reason to believe that its destiny is to promote civilization, to restore health, to inspire work and to make man's life worth living.

Music as a healer may be a strange idea to some, but nevertheless it is practical. To make it universal we must have a wider-spread musical education—for every child is capable of a musical taste. And to one that has the spirit of music in him nothing can be more potent than sweet harmony in alleviating pain and making one forget trouble and sorrow. Some medical authorities claim that all diseases come from disorders of the nerves. And none deny that this is for the most part true. It is especially so with our excitable Americans. And music has the power to stir up our nervous systems. It can go farther than physic, to the seat of all our ills, our disordered minds.

A horse goes faster to the sound of sleigh-bells. The factory-girl singing at her loom forgets her weariness. Perhaps it would be too much to say that a locomotive travels faster with a whistle on. But every general knows that a soldier is braver under the influence of fife and drum.

These are sufficient to prove that music can arouse emotion, but we believe further that it can discipline and control it. The destruction of man's happiness, the ruin of his manliness—his failures, wherever they may occur—can all be traced to ill-regulated emotion. Emotion is all right, what the world wants and what America is beginning to attain is more life, more passion, but with it we want the ability to use it for proper ends.

Geometry claims to train the mind in abstract reasoning; so music trains the emotions in the abstract. Think a moment and you will see how much this means. The pleasure that comes from restraint, the turning of ones impulses to wholesome joys are unknown to the masses. We know not how it is, but somehow music lifts man up to all that is pure and noble. It rouses our energy, yet it restraines our passions. Some can feel their very souls stirred by music. Let those who cannot thank God that he never gave them the musical appreciation by which to know their loss.

At Lafaette the memorial services on Washington's birthday were graced with a grand rush between the Freshmen and Sophomores. After a stuggle lasting nearly an hour, the Freshmen, covered with the mud of victory, retired with patriotic(?) shouts of "first in war," etc.

TO MY LADY.

DOWN the dim aisle the lofty altar gleams
With flickeriug candles, row on row of light;
While over all the crucifix shines bright,
From whose spread arms a mystic lustre streams,
Where the great Rose with saints and angels beams,
The priests stand, in their holy vestments dight;
And from the censers, as it wings its flight,
The floating incense drifts, like ghosts in dreams.

When to that saint, before whose altar now
With humblest reverence I bend my knee,
And who in my poor heart supremely reigns,
I offer praises, and adoring bow,
Confessing her dominion over me,
Truth is the incense whose sweet scent remains.

SPECIALISM IN COLLEGE.

IF a college course means anything, it means the best development that can be obtained from four years study; it means a general knowledge of languages, science and literature, together with a comprehensive idea of men, peoples and governments. Can a student obtain this, if all of his spare time which should be spent in general reading is taking up with work which pertains to his future calling; or if, as in some colleges, he is allowed to drop important studies, to take up those which bear on his chosen profession?

A man might strive continually to develop the muscles of his right arm while his left hung unused by his side, simply because it was easier to use the right, and he wished to have it strong for its necessary duties.

As surely as this man would lose the strength of an arm which would otherwise be of use, so surely will the student, who goes through college applying himself to one line of work, lose ability to grapple with the knotty points of his profession.

Nearly every college graduate finds that he can not only use very many of the studies which he once thought would be of no service to him, but by a mastery of them he has gained a discipline which enables him to do much more work with greater ease and thoroughness.

Because a man finds enjoyment in one branch of learning and not in another, is no reason why he should slight that which is of importance, to follow out more fully what suits his fancy. The very reason why he should persue those in which he finds less pleasure is the fact that when he is out of college he will have neither time nor taste for them.

If specialism has a place in the outer world, it should never be allowed within the college walls; once there it cuts the tap root of a liberal education.

If a man is ever to get even a fair amount of general reading he must begin it in college. After thirty years of age, most men have little time or inclination for a course of general reading outside the line of their profession; but the student can unite biography, history and fiction, finding much of interest and instruction in each. To nearly every person reading is a recreation, but if the time which shoud be given to this kind of recreation is spent in persueing studies not in the college curriculum, where is the rest for the mind?

If the brain is forced to labor too long, or too steadily the mind cannot retain so tenaciously what it has learned, or gain new truths as well as it would have done had it taken rest.

Would it not be better to extend the knowledge over a greater field, than to concentrate it too much at one point? Why shall not each man gather from all sides the wisdom of others, and make it all assist him toward the fame which he desires?

Why should one make himself a drudge to any one of his studies? Why, rather, should he not make each of those studies a servant to run at his bidding and to bring him pleasure?

IN ABSENCE

WHEN I remember that sweet radiant face,
And the soft saintly halo of her hair,
From off my shoulders slips my load of care,
And heaven to me accordeth this high grace,
Again in dreams her blossoning path to trace;
And my heart glows with fragrant visions fair
Of her dear countenance and gentle air,
Like as when one with roses fills a vase.

Sweet roses, you too soon must fade away,
Leaving the vase that held you drear and sad;
Sweet dreams, departing, haste to her and say,
This weary heart, thinking on her, is glad;
But when the heavenly visions all are leaving,
I am left lonely, desolate and grieving.

"WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN."

IN his opening paragraph, my Republican friend infers that this is a good reason for his belief—"Every horse-thief is a Democrat." By this he chooses to ally himself to that class of honorable men who consider that slander, vituperation and personal abuse, the best arguments that can be presented in a discussion of public issues.

This passage occurs in paragraph three, "Her (the Republican) platforms have always been made of American lumber, built in American factories and by American labor"; let us see whether they have been built by this process upon anything but paper. When his mind was raised to a state of ecstacy by giving expression to this beautiful sentiment, gross facts escaped his observation; he forgot that when the bill restricting Chinese immigration was before Congress, almost every Republican Senator and Representative, except those from the Pacific coast, opposed it and was finally passed by practically a party vote, over Republican opposition. He forgot that his party in Congress strenuously opposed the Foreign Contract Labor bill. He forgot that it was not a Republican administration that first took active measures to shut off the stream of paupers to our shores, and prevent foreign nations from making our country a cesspool for their refuse population. Another important fact slipped his memory; a Republican congress in promoting home industry levied a Tariff of from $10 to $60 per ton of less or more finished product, while iron ore, thousands of tons of which are imported annually, pays, 75 cents per ton. Now according to the holy doctrine of Protection this scheme would lower the wages of the American miner and increase the profits of the capitalist.

Again: "When foreign countries (presumably England) will put a million dollars into a campaign, as in '84, to secure the election of a Free Trade President," etc. When England's greatest statesman, Gladstone gives utterance to such expressions as this: "I will say this that as long as America adheres to the protection system, your (England's) commercial primacy is secure; nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms and with these fettered arms is content to compete with you in neutral markets;" when England laughing in her sleeves at our stupidity has pocketed the carrying trade of the world and driven our products out of neutral markets, does my Republican brother think that intelligent, sensible people will believe such nonsense?

Now let us look at the iron industry: "When England supplied our markets we paid $158.50 per ton for steel rails * * * steel rails have reduced to $34.50 per ton;" and then with bewitching assurance, the inference is immediately drawn that the fall in price was solely due to the beneficent influence of a high Tariff. If this inference is true what follows? this; that if our steel rail manufacturers are able to turn out this finished product and sell it with profit at this price, they are able to successfully compete with the world; and being able to compete with the world, I fail to see how, were the Tariff on rails wholly removed, they would be injured by the so called "pauper labor of Europe." But are there no other reasons for the fall in price, not only of this but other products? When Bessemer invented his method for the manufacture of steel, did it not reduce the price of steel almost to that of iron? did a high Tariff create Bessemer's genius? Again this Tariff has closed the doors of foreign markets against us, unduly stimulated home industry and caused an over production which gluts the market; and here is my proof: President Arthur's secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCullogh, said in 1884: "If the existing iron, cotton and wollen mills were operated at their full capacity, they could supply in six months and perhaps in a shorter perriod the home demand for a year. It is certain therefore that unless markets which are now practically closed against us are opened, unless American manufacturers can share in the trade monopolized by European nations, the depression now so severely felt will continue and may become more disastrous." If this does not "stifle and oppose our progress" what does or what can? From the enormous resources of our home market, the internal devolopement of which is not touched by Protection, we are able to commit these errors with less fatal conseqnences than countries less favored by nature. But people are fast becoming convinced that in fully developing these enormous resources, a high Tariff is a hindrance rather than a help.

And now as to cotton: During ten years of so

called Free Trade, from 1850 to 1860 our export of cotton rose from $71,984,616 in '50, to $191,866,-555 in '60 or nearly trebled. In 1883 our export was valued at $247,528,721, an increase in 23 years of only $55,522,166. Which is most conducive to to the encouragement of our cotton industry?

Concerning our national wealth; the inference is drawn in paragraph seven that a protective Tariff has been the most powerful factor in the development of our national wealth. Let us see. The statistics of Mr Ford, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Prof. Newcomb of the National Almanac U. S. N. E. B. Elliot, U. S. Gov. Actury, show that in 1886, the number of persons in the U. S., engaged in gainful occupations NOT subject in any way to foreign competition, was 16,564,914; the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations subject in part to foreign competition was 827,184. In view of this a high Tariff at best has had little to do with the rapid increase of national wealth. The advance of civilization, the increase of our population and the consequent development of our God-given resources have each and all been far more instrumental in making us the richest nation of the world. But let us look at more particular statements: "In 1880 our wealth was greater than the combined wealth of Russia, Italy, S. America, Australia and the Scandanavian peninsula." Was it? In 1880, our wealth was estimated by Mulhall, a most accurate and reliable statistician, at $47,475,000,000. That of the countries named at $55,180,000,000. But why not compare with other civilized countries? With Freat Britain and Ireland, alone, worth 43 billion? With Germany's 31 billion? With France, having little over half our population, worth $40,300,000,000? In 1880, we were worth in bullion $785,000,000, instead of $43,642,000. Forsooth the tariff has strange statistics to prove its claim as the cause "of our great prosperity."

"The party believes some changes should be made in the tariff laws." Why then does it oppose Mills Tariff Bill, acknowledged to be a just and equitable measure? "Ex-Rebel Lamar * * * the one who schemed to burn N. Y. city and who refused to become a citizen after the war" etc. Is not my Republican friend aware of the fact that Lamar would have been ineligible to the Supreme Bench if he was not a citizen? Is there much consistency in vilifying Lamar when tho g. o. p., sent the hellish perpetrator of the Fort Pillow massacre as Minister to China?

"The hypocrisy of the administration in regard to Civil Service." Without enumerating the various classes of Federal office holders, the fact still stands, notwithstanding Tribune editorial statistics, that over half the employees of the Government are appointees of preceding administrations. If the Republicans were such stanch friends of Civil Service why was it that a Democratic administration found scarcely a Democrat upon the pay roll of the Government?

Taking into consideration then even the moaning wails of paragraph ten he might have said with more truth that he was a Republican because there is nothing more peculiar.

REPARTEE.

THEY had whirled around in the steps of the waltz,
And dismay had spread o'er his face,
For he found just then at the end of the dance
A button was caught in her lace.

He colored, and then in embaarresed tones,
When the dance had gone quite through,
"Pray pardon my boldness," he said with a smile,
"But you see I'm attached to you."

Then roguishly glancing, she answered at once,
"Don't let that worry you so,
For quickly you'd see, if you'd only half try,
This attachment is mutual, you know."

—*Yale Record.*

CONCERNING WOMEN.

[AN EXTRACT.]

A certain gentleman used to say, "if everybody were alike, I would not want to go to Heaven." This expression, though homely, is instructive. Difference makes every man, woman, and child a monarch. There is no superiority unless it be mutual. If the poor slave mother is inferior to her master in some respects, we know she is superior to him in many.

Now where the advocates of woman suffrage demand the vote for her on the ground that her con-

dition and sphere are identical with those of men, they are simply throwing puff-balls against that wall of designed difference existing between sexes.

Woman has a work to do. What is that work? Let history reply. The tendency of true revolutions has been to crush, under the slowly revolving wheels of reform, the industrial and political weeds that spring up in the social garden. We judge of disturbances from the calm following. Thus we find that all really great events have found their level in the verification and practical application of that maxim laid down two thousand years ago, "man for the state, woman for the home; man for the battle, woman for the citadel." Progress is making christian homes. Woman and the home constitute one side of the social balance.

In these days of glistening soap-bubbles, we hear a great deal about the "wretched condition of woman." Well, will not suffrage increase, double her duties? Says Dr. Hopkins: "The right of personal suffrage she could not ask and society would hardly allow, except as she should be willing and fitted to do the work of the juror, the policeman, the sheriff, the soldier—in a word, the work of men." Can she do this? Will her vote represent a bayonet? Did God design that there should be such a social medley? Find your answer in India and Ireland; or, what is more conclusive, visit our large cities and remark there the moral debasement of man and social degradation of woman—all on account of—what? The tendency of complete social uniformity, woman suffrage in its applied form.

Again, the friends of this movement are at fault, in thinking that political liberty, is the cause of national prosperity, whereas the very reverse is the case. A grent political constitution and its allies, "good laws," are the effect, not cause, of social advance, of growing sentiment. Why is our prohibitory law a farce? Because it was not the outgrowth of a general public sentiment. What are "good laws?" The creation of sentiment. What is sentiment? The condition of the home. When is it thus the real motor power of society? When man is found in the state, and when woman is, of the home, the undisputed queen. We bring forward all true progress for a conclusive proof of our position. Hence the mistake of the woman suffragists: They are operating upon the effects of irreligious sentiment, and, to do this, they jump clean over the causes. As well try to make the hands of a watch govern the movement of the mainspring.

To fortify woman in the home is to make her commandant of society,—it is to afford her, as she stands on the ramparts of piety, love, charity—it is to give her, using the Bible to divine the past and foretell the future—it is to furnish her, while she moulds the character of the future citizen—it is to place at her disposal the guns and ammunition by which she may hold everlastingly at bay, or scatter in complete defeat, the pirate ships of the enemies of human progress. To take her out of the home, to tear down the defences that God and the Bible give her, to make light of her own preferences, to break the charm of home, to blast sweet love, to neglect natural laws, to contradict religious tendency, to increase her temptations, to make her the rival of man—to do all this, is woman suffrage—to do all this, is to place her as a private in the thickest of the battle, to die an unknown heroine. Will it pay?

RONDEAU.

Upon a stormy winter night,
With curtains drawn and low turned light,
We sat alone, my Nan and I,
The bright wood fire blazing high.

Our fancy roamed in aimless flight,
O'er thoughts of love and future bright.
In bantering mood,—O luckless wight!—
I called her with a deep drawn sigh,
My Anarchist.

Her pretty face became a sight,
With anger's flame her eyes alight,
Flashed like meteors in the sky,
Her stormy mood howe'er passed by.
And naught but love remained when I
My Anna kissed.

—*Yale Courant.*

President Eliot of Harvard recently went before a committee of the Massachussetts legislature, to oppose a bill giving school officers charge of parochial schools. He is of the opinion that the breech between the Catholic and Protestant population should be closed, not widened.

A GOOD FIGHT.

A STRANGE story comes from over the sea. A Voice has spoken out of the Past; seven centuries have been spanned, and a majestic figure, clad in pontifical vestments, comes forward. Let us rise to greet him.

A party of laborers are making excavations in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral, somə of the clergy standing by. But the progress of the work is stayed by an exclamation from one of their number. His spade has turned up something—a human skull, shattered as if by repeated blows. All crowd around; and what lies beneath is reverently gathered up and borne into the light, there to be known as the relics of Thomas Beket, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, Saint and Martyr, to be treasured under the stately arches of the Cathedral forevermore.

No earthly realm can be a universal fatherland. God's Kingdom, in His Holy Church, alone counts its citizens among all peoples; and those who live and die fighting her battles against the Devil, the the Word and the Flesh, are the truest of all patriots. In the noble army of those who have found it sweet and blessed to die for this the true Fatherland, no figure is illuminated with a purer light than Thomas Beket, who lived only to defend the Church against an infamous king, and who, at the last, laid down his life in her cause.

The highest aspirations for worldly grandeur were more than fulfilled in Thomas' life just prior to his consecration as Archbishop. Hence the greater contrast, when we see him renouncing the pomp and vain glory of his courtier life, and living as doth befit "the servant of the servants of God." Always gentle and merciful to "God's poor," his self-denial lead him to lay aside all luxury as unfitting his position; and he himself served them in in his own palace, at the very time when all the wrath of the angry King was turned against him. At this time, amid the cruelty and anarchy of all England, the Church was the only refuge of the weak from the mighty; and she alone was the pillar of truth and justice. For, with a purely personal government, resting on the caprices of a perjured blasphemer, the ecclesiastical courts were houses of refuge from wolfish judges and barbarous torturers. Henry, however, proposed to assume entirely the well-grounded and ancient privilege of the Church to try her own clergy; and to substitute for the perfected canon law the crude and imperfect common law. Besides, matters altogether ecclesiastical were to come before the civil courts, and the Church was to be made a mere institution of the State.

The Archbishop resisted by every means in his power these outrageous demands; and refused to be bound by a consent wrung from him through force. Brought before an illegal tribunal, he refused to hear its judgment, and left the hall. But as he reached the door, the cry "traitor" arising, he turned, and with the old fire which burned when he charged at the head of his knights before Toulouse, and shouted, "Were it not for my holy office, my sword should answer that foul speech." Driven into exile by his ferocious enemy the King, his indomitable courage is shown in his letters written then. To a Cardinal, he writes: "Health, and firmness to resist the usurpations of princes;" "They may strain themselves till they burst; but they shall never, by Christ's grace, make me turn away from the path of justice, or from the great cause of freeing the Church;" answering the scoffs at his low birth, he writes, "I am not sprung from royal ancestors; but I would rather be one to whom a noble mind gives rank than one in whom a noble ancestry degenerates."

Wearied by the six years of banishment, he returned to England, after a semi-reconciliation with the King. Welcomed at Canterbury with wild enthusiasm, he preached in the Cathedral, with a sad foresight, from the text "Here we have no abiding city, but we seek one to come." On Christmas day, he foretold his own martyrdom, in referring to another who lay buried in the close, saying; "Ye have now one martyr, and God knows that soon another may lie beside him." He could have spoken with greater certainty, had he heard the King's passionate outburst of wrath, uttered before his courtiers in his castle of Bayeux, "Will no one rid me of this insolent priest?"

On Tuesday, the 29th December, 1170, four knights from Henry's court came riding into Canterbury. Going straight to the Archbishop's palace, they entered Thomas' private apartment and began to insult and threaten him. But his courage never failed. "You threaten me in vain," said he, "were all the swords in England over my head, you could

not terrify me from my obedience to God. Foot to foot you shall find me in the battle of the Lord." Astounded by his bravery, they left to arouse their retainers; meanwhile, the frightened monks dragged Thomas to the sanctuary of the Cathedral, where the knights, returning, sought for him. Parley was brief, struggling short; one only hears the voice of the Archbishop ringing down the vaulted aisles,—"I am ready to die for God and the church"—"Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit,"—and the last dying groan, "For the name of Jesus and the defense of the Church, I am willing to die." So, with a prayer on his lips, at the very foot of the altar of God, fell Thomas, a faithful son and Prince of the Church, for whom he lived and for whose sake he died.

Ever since that unhappy day, some have been found to heap calumny upon the memory of the martyred prelate; and it is not the least of his infamies that the sacrilegious Henry VIII plundered his shrine, enriched by the gifts of pilgrims. It was an old custom that each Lord Mayor of London should go in state annually to the tomb of Gilbert Beket, Port-reeve of London, in old St. Paul's; but hundreds of thousands of weary pilgrims turned their footsteps towards the grave of his son, under the stately arches of Canterbury.

Notwithstanding obloquy and injustice, the great name of St. Thomas of Canterbury shines with ever increasing radiancy through seven centuries, while thrones have crumbled and dynasties decayed.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

THE REASON.

"Get married," say my friends, and I,
Who've just turned thirty-four,
Join their lament and, sigh for sigh,
My loneliness deplore.

It is not that I fear to speak,
By bashfulness distressed—
In fact, I'm noted for my cheek,
And know the bold are blest.

My reason, then, if I must give,
Is simple, short, and clear—
I know that I can't wed and live
On half-enough a year.

—*Century.*

CONVENTIONS.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

About one hundred and fifty delegates, representing nearly all the New England colleges, attended the sixth annual Y. M. C. A. conference, held with the Boston Association, on the 24th, 25th and 26th ult.

The address by Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, D.D., of Hartford, Conn,, on the manliness of a religious life, was both instructive and inspiring.

The words of Dr. Harper, of Yale, Rev. G. S. Burroughs, Ph. A., of Amherst, and Col. J. L. Green, of Hartford, on different themes, were listened to with much interest.

The mass meeting of young men, held Sunday afternoon, was largely attended by young men from the city, and was very enjoyable.

The addresses were given by A. A. Stagg, cap tain Yale University nine, E. C. Pfeiffer, captain Harvard University crew, F. Gold Frost, president New York City College Union, R. E. Speer, of the Princeton College foot ball team, and W. H. Corbin, of Yale University foot ball team, who are known throughout the college world.

These conferences cannot help having a salutary influence on all the Associations who send delegates to them.

BANQUET OF ALPHA MU OF CHI PSI.

The second annual mid-winter banquet of Alpha Mu of Chi Psi was held Friday evening, Feb. 17th, at the Addison House, with Prin. H. H. Ross, '72, of Rock Point Institute, Burlington, as toastmaster.

After an impromptu reception and the initiation of a new member at the Alpha's lodge, the banqueters adjourned to the Addison, where covers for twenty-five were laid. Proprietor Rider outdid himself in his preparation of the menu of fourteen courses and in the service of it.

As soon as the menu had been thoroughly discussed, the toastmaster introduced the post-prandial exercises with a few fitting remarks and then called on Bro. C. M. Wilds, '75, who responded to the toast, "Philip Spencer, our patron saint." Re-

sponses were given by Bro. Ed. Dana, '76, to "Chi Psi in law;" by Bro. C. B. F. Palmer, '83, to "Alumni associations;" by Bro. Edgerton, '88, to "Our alumni;" by Bro. Denio, '88, to "Our fraternity;" by Bro. Howe, '88, to "The ladies;" by Bro. Douglas, '89, to "Alpha Mu." After the reading of several letters of regret the banquet was closed in the usual way. Some plans were talked of for the formation of a Chi Psi alumni association of the Champlain valley, and an organization will probably be completed at the coming commencement. Among those present in addition to the active members of the Alpha, were Bros. C. M. Wilds, '75, and Dr. W. H. Sheldon, '80, of Middlebury; Ed. Dana, '76, E. L. Allen, '88, of Rutland; C. B. F. Palmer, '83, Woodsville, N. H., and Prof. E. G. Jenks, '85, of Shelburn.

REVIEWS.

LIFE IN LIBBY.

From the story of the celebrated escape from Libby in the March *Century* we quote the following: "At night the six large lofts presented strange war-pictures, over which a single tallow-candle wept copious and greasy tears that ran down over the petrified loaf of corn-bread, Borden's condensed milk can, or bottle in which it was set, and where it struggled on until 'taps,' when the guards, with unconscious irony, shouted, 'Lights!' at which signal it usually disappeared amid a shower of boots and such other missiles as were at hand. The sleepers covered the six floors, lying in ranks, head to head and foot to foot, like prostrate lines of battle. For the general good, and to preserve something like military precision, these ranks (especially when cold weather compelled them to lie close for better warmth) were subdivided into convenient squads under charge of a 'captain,' who was invested with authority to see that every man lay 'spoon fashion.'

"No consideration of personal convenience was permitted to interfere with the general comfort of the 'squad.' Thus, when the hard floor could no longer he endured on the right side,—especially by the thin men,—the captain gave the command, 'Attention, Squad Number Four! Prepare to spoon! One—two—spoon!' And the whole squad flopped over on the left side."

FORTH OF JULY IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

From George Kennan's article in the March *Century* we quote the following:

"Day breaks in the latitude of St. Petersburg, in summer, very early, and on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1876, hours before the first midnight cannon announced the beginning of the great national celebration in Philadelpha, hundreds of American flags and streamers of red, white, and blue fluttered from the grated windows of the politicals around the whole quadrangle of the great St. Petersburg prison, and the members of the prison 'clubs' were faintly hurrahing, singing patriotic songs, and exchanging greetings with one another through the water-closet pipes which united their cells."

"There seems to me to be something profoundly mournful and touching in this attempt of three hundred political offenders to celebrate together, in the loneliness and gloom of a Russian prison, the centennial birthday of a free people. Compared with the banners, the fireworks, the martial music, and the glowing pageantry of triumphant liberty in Philadelphia, the rudely fashioned stars and stripes hung out from grated cell windows the faint hurrahing and singing of patriotic songs through water-closet pipes, and the few bits of tallow candle, illuminating faintly at night the dark,silent quadrangle of St. Petersburg, may seem pitifully weak, ineffective, and insignificant; but judged by a spiritual standard the celebration in the House of Preliminary Detention in the Russion capital of the American Centennial Fourth of July, is an event almost as extraordinary, and to the heart and imagination of a free man almost as impressive, as the splendid demonstration in Philadelphia. Human actions are not to be judged solely by the scenic effect which they produce, but are also to be regarded as manifestations of human emotion and purpose. When Mary Magdalene anointed the feet of her Lord and Master as an expression of her devotion and love it was a simple thing, almost a trivial thing, but Christ said, 'She hath done what she could.' When the Russian revolutionists hung out rude imitations of the star-spangled banner from their cell windows and lighted at night their hoarded bits of candle as an expression of their devotion

to liberty and their sympathy with the rejoicings of a freer and happier people, it too was a simple thing, almost a trival thing, but they did what they could. Some of them were weak from sickness and long solitary confinement; some of them had just come from the voiceless casemates of the Petropavlovsk fortress, where they had lost count of days and months; some of them were living in anticipation of the unknown hardships and privations Siberia, and upon some of them rested already the dark shadow of the scaffold; but in all their solitude, their loneliness, and their misery, they did not forget the Centennial Fourth of July. What little they could do to show their devotion to the cause of freedom and their sympathy with a freedom-loving people on the centennial anniversary of the latter's emancipation, that little they bravely did, and the spirit by which they were animated transfigured their pitiful celebration, with its tricolored rags and its paltry bits of candle, and make it something infinitely more significant in the world's history than all the pomp and ceremony which attended the coronation of a Tsar."

COLLEGE NOTES.

At Cornell University they teach the Persian language.

The University of Michigan has nine graduates in Congress.

The Trustees of Union College have chosen Professor Harrison E. Webster for President.

A gold medal costing $100 is the prize offered in the Senior oratorical contest at Cornell University.

The Trustees of Amherst have recommended that the number of students be limited to three hundred.

Dr. McCosh will retain his chair of Philosophy at Princeton, and will receive $2,500 per annum as a pension.

Columbia students are to act as "supes" when Fanny Davenport brings out "La Tosca" in New York on the 27th.

A student of Chattanooga University, Tennesee, was killed by the umpire of a bass-ball game, recently, for disputing his decision.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain is delivering a series of lectures at Cornell on the relation of the states to the United States, under the constitution.

The students of Harvard have rented the Globe Theatre, Boston, at a cost of one thousand dollars, to hold religious meetings on Sunday evenings.

The University of Bologna, Italy, celebrates its eighth hundredth anniversary this year, and has invited delegates from the leading American universities.

At Princeton the students are entirely reconciled now to the election of Dr. Patton, and especially pleased that Dr. McCosh will remain as President until June.

Swarthmore College is to erect a brass foundry in connection with its scientific building for the benefit of those taking a course in manual training and electrical engineering.

A reward of twenty-five dollars has been offered by the proprietors of the Van Ness House for the name of the person who obtained the menus of the Dartmouth Freshmen banquet under false representation.

Chancey M. Dephew says that if three or four million dollars could be given to Yale, within five or six years it would be an institution of learning so complete in every department that it would have no equal in any country in the world.

The trustees of Adelbert College, Ohio, have concluded that co-education in that institution is a failure, and have voted to receive no more young ladies. This action has brought down the thunderbolts of all kinds of papers, college, secular and religious. The champions of co-education are legion.

H. J. Furber, Jr., a young man not yet twenty, is preparing to found a great University at Chicago after that of Heidelberg. He will devote $1,000,000 as an inducement for other citizens to join in the movement. He is a graduate of the late Chicago University, and is now in Berlin studying philosophy under German masters.

Dr. McCosh, on the age of college students, says that while down to the present age boys were sent

to college at too early an age, at fifteen and even twelve, now the reaction has gone too far the other side. Ordinary, intelligent boys should be ready for the freshmen class at sixteen or seventeen years. At the age of twenty the majority of college students should be prepared to enter on their professional studies. But one-tenth or better one-fifth of them, who have the taste and talents, should be induced to continue at college and take a post-graduate or university course of a high order. This scheme would accomplish two most important ends: it would bring a much larger body of young men to college to receive a fair education, and induce a number of our brighter young men to become high scholars in special departments.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASE BALL.

A meeting of the Vermont Intercollegiate base ball league was held at Burlington, on Saturday, March, 10th. H. E. Owen and L. H. Ross, were present from Middlebury; W. E. Terrill, F. S. Palmer and L. B. Johnson from Northfield; J. M. Hackett, A. B. Gilbert and P. F. Sweet, from the U. V. M.

The officers elected are as follows: President, W. E. Terrill of Northfield; vice presidents, L. H. Ross of Middlebury and A. B. Gilbert, U. V. M.; Secretary and treasurer, P. F. Sweet, U. V. M.; judiciary committe, A. R. Shaw of Northfield, H. E. Owen of Middlebury and A. B. Gilbert, U. V. M.

The championship for the sesson of 1887 was awarded to Norwich University.

It was voted not to admit any other base ball team to membership in this league. Also voted that each college should raise $10 by the 1st of May, and deposit the same with the treasurer of the league, and that this money should be used for defraying the traveling expenses of the delegates and judiciary committee, and also for purchasing a pennant to be given to the team which wins the championship.

On motion of Mr. Owen, it was decided to play the games the coming season according to the National league rules. Some other matters of minor importance came before the meeting, after which it adjourned.

The following is the schedule of games to be played the coming season: U. V. M. at Northfield, May, 12; Middlebury at Burlington, May, 18; Middlebury at Northfield, May 19; Norwich at Middlebury. May, 25; Norwich at Burlington, May, 26; U. V. M. at Middlebury, June, 9.

PERSONALS.

'38. Rev. Byron Sunderland has President Cleveland as a regular member of his audience.

'53. Rev. M. L. Severance has accepted a call to the First Congregational church at Bennington, Vt. Mr. Severance will enter upon his pastoral duties in June.

'62. Erwin A. Hasseltine is school superintendent of Bristol.

'64. President Brainard has been appointed one of the board of examiners for Andover Theological seminary. The examinations occur March 13, and 14, and June 11 and 12.

'64. Hon. James K. Batchelder has been appointed vice-President of the Vermont Bar Association.

'65. Hon. M. D. L. Collester died at his home in Mankato, Minn, Dec. 17th. He had been engaged in teaching and the practice of the law since his graduation.

'66. Col. T. M. Chapman was recently re-elected Director of the Vermont Investment and Guarantee company of Orwell, Vt. Mr. Chapman and family have been traveling in the South this winter.

'70. Hon. George Owen late of Rutland, Vt., and at one time U. S. Consul at Messina, Italy, is engaged in Journalism in Chicago, Ill.

'75, '67. C. M. Wilds is President and J. M. Slade is vice-President of the Abe Lincoln Republican club.

'75. Rev. Lyman D. Bragg is preaching at Medford, Mass.

'76. Rev. W. A. Remley recently moved with his parents to Poultney, Vt.

'76. Charles L. Kingsley is living at Alstead, N. H.

'77. Harry P. Stimson recently purchased a $65.000 house in Kansas City, Mo.

'80. W. R. Dorr was recently re-elected one of the directors of the Clement National Bank of Rutland, Vt.

'81. The society of the Franklin street Congregational Church voted at its last annual meeting to raise the salary of its pastor Rev. C. S. Murkland.—*Manchester*, (N. H.) *Journal.*

'81. M. A. Brooks was re-elected town clerk of Middlebury at the last town meeting.

'82. Dr. C. B. Ross of West Rutland, Vt., is in Bermuda Islands in charge of a patient.

'83. Dr. J. B. O'Neil is practicing Medicine in Portland, Me.

'84. Prof. Knowlton, of the National Museum, will deliver a lecture before the Travel Club on "The Fossil Trees of the Yellowstone."—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Knowlton has been appointed to make a collection of college fraternity badges for the National Museum.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

In my article, "Why I am a Republican," in the February issue, the following typographical errors were made, viz.: the word protection was used twice where *protective* should have been used; also instead of $160,000,000 our wealth was estimated to be $16,160,000,000 in 1860; and in 1880 it had reached $43,642,000,000, instead of $43,642,-000, showing an increase of $27,482,000,000, in twenty years.

F. D. B.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

We do not wish to criticise the faculty or officers of the college because we believe they are doing their best for our college; and already we feel the new impulse in many ways. The chapel has been graced with paintings hitherto kept out of sight. Why not continue to beautify, little by little, if need be, until it becomes thoroughly modernized?

We are living in the latter part of the 19th century and not the first; and, while we believe in conservatism, we are not so bigoted as to wish to retain, through the summer, all of the tin cans, olive jars, etc., that are lying around the dormitory. The piles of ashes, near the building, are convenient, no doubt, for the purpose for which they are intended, but lend no marked beauty, symmetry, or utility to the surroundings unless it be to sift into the open windows.

We boast of our fine campus with its 125 different species of trees, and indeed it is fine; but how much more more attractive would it be to the students and especially to visitors, if it was made acquainted with the lawn mower occasionally, one or more rustic seats erected, and more walks laid out.

Perhance some one will see fit to remember his Alma Mater to the extent of furthering this matter, or the executive committee will see that things are kept looking neater. Certainly we can not afford to let these matters attend to themselves, while our neighbors are advancing as the times demand.

Z.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

It is surely encouraging that the question of examinations should be discussed with such earnestness in staid, conservative old Middlebury; but, in order to have any clear conception of the matter in dispute, it is no doubt necessary that we should have a definite understanding of the purpose of examinations, and whether they fulfil their intention.

To have some assured ground for discussion, let us take the one study of Latin, as pursued in this college. With a class of twenty, it is reasonably certain that every student will be called on for recitation at least thirty times a term, or on alternate days. Now in reading any classical author, is it possible for a man to make eighty per cent. with such frequent recitations, unless he is thoroughly "up" in the study? It is absurd to think otherwise. Very good, then; the instructor is enabled, by his daily marking, to see the average

quality of the work done by each individual in the class; and if he sees that Jones or Robinson has made an average of eighty in all his recitations, what new information will it bring him to see that the same mark is reached upon examination? Absolutely nothing.

On the other hand, the unhappy Jones may rank high in his term record; but when the fateful day of examination comes, he is horrified to find that all his knowledge, acquired with so much labor, has taken wings; and he stares at the weary incomprehensibilities of the question paper with utter, hopeless despair. It is merely a fact of physiological science that anxiety or mental trouble may cause temporary loss of memory; and who of us has not felt facts and principles and well-known rules slipping away under the awful horror of the dread examination? But is it fair, is it just, that Jones, with his delicate highly-strung nervous system and his over-taxed brain, shonld pay the penalty for his physical condition in being "plucked," while Jenkins, coarser-fibred and less susceptible to psychical excitement, can "pass" with flying colors, by means of judicious "cribbing" and a great deal of undigested "cramming" just before examination, in spite of his wretchedly low term-mark?

I have been induced to express my opinion on this case by a letter appearing in the February UNDERGRADUATE and evidently written by a strong advocate of the present antiquated system. Since the writer presents no clear statement either of fact or of argument, it is rather hard to reply; but some few vague assertions may be satisfactorily disposed. We are told, in the beginning, that few colleges have adopted the new system of marking.

But at Amherst, for several years, the making of a certain percentage on the regular class-room work excuses a man from examination, and President Seeley says that the plan has worked admirably, and that its good effects are everywhere manifested in the better tone of scholarship throughout the college. Here is a statement coming from the head of one of the leading institutions in New England. It is surely worth careful consideration. We are told however, that "we lose the main object of our study, viz., to get a comprehensive idea of the studies we pursue." I must confess, Mr. Editor, that I absolutely fail to see any connection between a comprehensive idea of our studies and examinations. Surely, if we thoroughly grasp a subject, the mere act of doling out a little bit of it in answer to each of several questions will not make our grasp more firm; while if we do not, the examinations are worse than useless, in that they merely serve to muddle a man completely. And certainly no sane man can defend examinations upon the sole ground that they are difficult. The examination does not increase a student's mastery of a subject, but leaves it just where it was; and the mental discipline in trying to remember twenty things at once is surely demoralizing. If I were called upon to write a list of every one I know in Middlebury, it would be a hard thing to do, and I should not be in the least better acquainted with them after it all. I have better use for the gray matter of my brain than voluntarily to waste it over such mental contortions.

I advocate the excuse from examinations of such students as have reached a certain specified grade, for these reasons:

There would be vastly less "cutting class." If one felt that every absence from recitation would affect his rank in the class, he would be apt to avoid all unneccessary absence, instead of racking his ingenuity, as now, to devise some plausible excuse, and thinking that it makes no very great difference, any way.

Better work would be done daily in the class-room. As it is, one "flunk" more or less is lightly esteemed; while to get a "ten-spot" is very much rarer than to have a whole hand of "fives." But if every "flunk" took a definite amount from the term's standing, the boys would be more careful about the preparation of each individual lesson.

The atrocious amount of "cribbing" done on examinations would be made unnecessary; while the amount in the class-room could easily be diminished.

And lastly, it would save an enormous deal of worry and fretfulness and fear and dread and midnight oil; while one could anticipate the end of the term with less unmitigated horror than now.

But I cannot help looking forward to the day when the low ambition that studies for "marks" only shall have passed away; when culture, not "honors," when refinement, not "high standing," when broad humanity, not prizes, when, in short, the desire for a liberal education, not the greed for

the petty precedence of the class-room, shall inspire every true student with a thirst for the waters of the true Helicon, whose sources lie in our libraries. It is a detestable incentive to study, the wretched wish to excel one's classmates; and the bitter strife for such superiority is not the real spirit of the true votary of Pallas Athene, chiefest among Olympian divinities. Art for Art's sake, Learning and Culture for what they bring, these are the prizes she offers us. Let us, then, lay aside all baser motives, and lead our lives consecrate to the holy priesthood of the serene, eternal Goddess of Wisdom.

LIBRAMATOR.

To the Editor of the Undrgraduate:

Allow me to suggest to the students a reform which, no doubt, is quite as pertinent and essential to good college discipline, as is that of making war upon certain obnoxious customs that have crept into our college life.

The reform, if such it can be called, is that of making the study and practice of Parliamentary Law far more general and of a great deal more importance than it now is in all of our college meetings.

It would take but a crude observer of Parliamentary tactics, on stepping into one of our college meetings, say that of the athletic association, to see the appalling lack of knowledge and interest in Parliamentary law manifested by the students belonging to that organization.

Now what is the cause of this state of things? Is not a knowledge of Parliamentary Law as necessary to the average man after he goes out from under the influences of his Alma Mater, as is that of Greek or Latin, or, taking it in a broader field, as is that of essay writing or declamations? Any man may be called upon to preside at a public meeting, be he lawyer, doctor, minister or merchant. And should he be a graduate of a college the chances are that he will more likely be chosen to fill that office. But what a showing the average man of this college would make were he called upon to preside, say even at one of our town meetings? In seeking for the cause and remedy of this alarming defect, and it can be called nothing less, it has seemed to me that there should be organized here in this college a literary or debating club of some description, such as did exist here some years ago. Why would it not be a good plan to re-establish the old Philadelphian and Philomathesim societies?

At any rate, something *must* be done in this direction, and if the re-establishing of these societies be not practicable, then every student should see to it that as far as it lies in his power, the college meetings be conducted according to strict Parliamentary law and order.

HARPER.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

There have been several deaths in town from measles.

Several of the students were detained out of town by the snow blockade.

W. H. van Allen, '90, is the Middlebury correspondent of the *University*.

The UNDERGRADUATE takes this opportunity to express its best wishes to Prof. and Mrs. Boyce and—the new comer.

President Brainard was recently appointed to serve on the examining committee at Andover Theological Seminary and the duties of that position have called him away for a few days.

Hon. L. D. Eldredge returned recently from a trip to Cleveland where he assisted in purchasing a house for Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Leavenworth, his son-in-lay and daughter, who are to begin house keeping.—*Register*.

A. T. Stratton, the obliging secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has received an invitation to become secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Dover, N. H. Should he accept he will leave a host of friends, the result of his two years stay here.

On the evening of the 13th, the Latin Scientifics were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Prof. Seeley. After an hour or two spent in looking over the Professor's fine cabinet of physiological specimens, copious refreshments were brought forward, and the evening given up for a social good time. The occasion will long be remembered by all present as one of the most enjoyable in their college course. Continued health to Prof. and Mrs. Seeley.

Miss Belle Eells has returned from Canada.

A. J. Smith '91, is preaching at Essex Junction.

'91 got a bolt on Prof. Paton the morning of the 13th.

Lane '88, and Raine '89, are at home with the measles.

Junior exhibition occurs March 20th, followed by the usual hop.

An independent political club is being organized among the students.

A pleasant drive whist party was given by Mrs. Farnsworth recently.

Miss Agnes Wainwright gave a very enjoyable dancing party on the 29th.

Miss Sophie Warner of Albany, N. Y., has been spending several days in town.

A leap year ride to East Middlebury was enjoyed by a number of the students.

A number of cuts were the result of the town meeting and the race on the ice.

Prof. and Mrs. Yager gave a reception to the Senior class last week at their residence.

Several of the students attended an entertainment in New Haven given by the young ladies of Beeman Academy.

Dana, '86, Billings, '86, Ellsworth, '86, Howe, '87, Wales, '87, and Winchester '87, have visited the college recently.

Miss Nichols and her niece, Miss M. L. Daunis, have gone to Hampton, Va., to spend the spring months.—*Register*.

Mr. E. J. Klock '88, represented Middlebury at the New England inter-collegiate Y. M. C. A., convention in Boston.

A concert is to be given in the vestry of the Congregational church, March 16th, by Miss Belle Thomas and the College Quartett. The proceeds art to go to the Y. M. C. A.

B. L. Brown '88, left for Moriah N. Y., on the 10th, to begin his duties as principal of Sherman Academy. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity tendered Mr. Brown a banquet on the evening of the 9th.

H. E. Owen and L. H. Ross represented Middlebury at the Vermont College League convention in Burlington the 10th. Petitions for admission to the league were presented by some fitting schools and refused. A championship pennant fund was established.

The Republican club has elected the following officers: F. F. Douglas, '89, President; A. A. Lavery, '90, vice-President; H. E. Owen, '90, Secretary; F. D. Boyanton, '91, Treasurer. Cushman, '89, Dunton, '89, Severance, '89, Executive committee. The roll of the club numbers about thirty.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the students at the decision rendered on the debate which took place in Cornwall recently between representatives of the Cornwall lyceum and Cushman '89, and Boynton '91, of the college. It was generally conceded that the debate was won on its merits by the college representatives. Justice is justice though a committee may decide otherwise.

The old reading room has been secured by the base-ball men for battery practice. About fifteen men are in training for the team. An hour's work in the gymnasium at four each afternoon is followed by an out-door run, when the weather permits. Collins '89, Clift and Ross '90, were elected as training directors. The candidates will go to a training table at the beginning of next term.

The first election of UNDERGRADUATE editors under the competitive system resulted as follows: A. E. Cushman, '89, Editor-in-Chief; E. B. Clift, '90, Assistant Editor-in-Chief; R. M. Collins, '89, Town and Campus; L. H. Raine, '89, Personals; W. H. van Allen, '90, Exchanges; J. M. Thomas, '90, College Notes; F. D. Boynton, '91, Sporting. The new board takes charge of the paper next term.

There was a large attendance at the Republican rally which was held in the town hall last week. Representatives were presen from Republican clubs in many of the adjoining towns. The members of the college club attended in a body and the officers were honored by an invitation to sit on the stage. Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield, the speaker of the evening, delivered a stirring address and considerable interest was aroused.

EXCHANGES.

No one can have perused the publications of an exchange table for a year without receiving some well defined impressions of the merits and faults of the different journals and the system they represent.

To issue a paper interesting to its readers, and representative of its institution, is the presumable aim of student editors. Of course all fall more or less short of their ideals, and yet, judging from appearances, the ideals are widely diversified.

From the *Princetonian* to the *College Rambler*, which we take as extremes of their classes, is a great difference. The former is distinctively a newspaper, leaving literary work, as such, to the literary monthly and confining itself to happenings in and out of college, of interest to those for whom it is published. The latter journal (a good example of many issued by small western schools which usurp the title of university, while Williams, Dartmouth, and Amherst are satisfied to be colleges) contains everything from the most weighty oratorical efforts, to supposedly humorous allusions to the editor's best girl, etc.

The tendency of most papers from small colleges which cannot support a literary magazine, is toward the last. For such the problem should be to strike the mean between a literary and newsy standard.

Probably few of our exchanges are read to any extent outside their circle of undergraduates and alumni, therefore their demands should be met, as far as possible.

We may safely assume that all of these readers, turn first to the local and personal items and next to the editorial department. Beyond this point few alumni read. Many of the readers may look over the general departments, as college notes, sporting, etc. A few glance through the literary columns, a much smaller number read their contents.

The inference is plain. Editors should give the greatest possible attention and space to news items, personal and otherwise. Every alumnus is eager to hear of those who were associated with him in college, every undergraduate is interested in anything that concerns his own and other colleges.

It is a fault with the majority of our exchanges, that so many of their items are taken in substance and form from other papers.

As for the literary matter, it is seldom read by others than the faculty and students.

Such being the case, the printing of productions delivered in connection with college work, serves no purpose, as they are already familiar to those who are likely to read them.

Last but not least in the make up of a college paper, is that intangible but essential quality, good taste.

Its presence or absence, makes or mars the journal, herein lies one of the great secrets of college journalism.

The *Dartmouth Literary Monthly*, the *Williams Weekly*, the *Harverfordian*, are well balanced papers, illustrative of different classes, and each a model as to appearance and contents.

Of vital importance to every paper is the choice of editors. An election secured by wire pulling or factional influence, often brings to a journal, indifference, if not incompetence.

From its own experience the UNDERGRADUATE feels warranted in saying that a paper which does not choose its board by competition is behind the times.

In resigning this department to our successor we feel repaid personally if our term of office has resulted in nothing but the acquaintance with other institutions therein gained.

SPORTING AND PLUNDER.

There are 271 men in training for the various athletic teams at Harvard.

Bismarck is credited with twenty-eight duels fought while attending the university.

Wesleyan is agitating the question of leaving the foot ball league while *its* record is good.

A prominent sporting man has invented a machine which he intends to use as a base ball pitcher.

Several enthusiastic yachtsmen at Harvard are about to petition the faculty for a course in navigation.

The $25,000 added to the Hemenway gymnasium at Harvard is assured. Plans have been made and work will be commenced at once.

The Wesleyan Base Ball Association will be officered the coming season by the following named gentlemen: Manager, Mr. Floy; Treasurer, Mr. Johnson; Secretary, Mr. H. W. Fellows; Directors—Messrs. Treadwell, Prentice, H. T. Alexander, and Coulston.

Two English foot ball players, named Priest and Westwood, recently came to Boston, desiring to develop the association game in this country. They wish to introduce the association game as played in England, which they claim is far superior to the old Rugby rules and far surpasses it in popularity. The former of these two gentlemen was last year's captain of the Wolverhampton Wanderers, the latter of the Starbridge Standard, two English clubs.

A LAMENT.

Of all the chaps I meet
In class, or on the street,
In club, or parlor suite,
One specimen alone
Occasions me a groan,
His the chap-erone.

In rout, or private ball,
There's no more fun at all.
She's never out of call.
With glance of watchful ire
And indignation dire,
She checks my ardent fire.

By her sheer want of sense,
Or pure malevolence,
She doubles my expense,
And, while my ducats slide,
Indifferent to my pride,
Must all my joys divide.

Propriety is nice
But how to break the ice,
And kind response entice
From maiden coy, and fair,
Beside "the Dragon" there—
It makes me wish to swear.

Pray, was she never young?
Did her Ma go along
To paralyze the tongue
Of every lad whose glance
Would her soft heart entrance
Nor give the boy a chance?

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Amiable, beautiful, constant, discreet,
Educated, graceful, healthy and neat;
Obliging, joyous, queenly, unique,
Virtuous, talented, serious and sweet;
Modest and kind, zealous and loving;
Youthful and pure, religious and winning;
Innocent ever and always forgiving.

Hamilton Lit.

There was a young lady of Bicester,
And a man came behind her and kicester,
When she said: "How you dare!"
He replied: "I declare,
In the dark I took you for your sicester."

There was a young girl at De Pauw
Got mashed on a student of Lauw;
She always cried "Cæsar"
When he tried to sqæsar,
And smashed him right under the jauw.

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